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19,......................Wet morning, fine afternoon.
20,......................Fine day.

The variations of the Barometer have been very small, the lowest was 29.5 on the 14th of July, and the highest 30.2 on the 3d and 4th, and the rest of the time it varied little from 30.

The highest range of the Thermometer was on the 30th June, when at 8 A.M. it was as high as 70°—on the first of July, at 9 A.M. it was at 68; the lowest was on the 21st of June, when it was at 8 A.M. only 50—on the 22d and 24th it was 56—the rest of this period it was mostly about 60.

The Wind has been observed N. 2...N.E. 14...S.E. 4...S.W. 10...N.W. 5...so that the prevalence has been easterly.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR AUGUST, 1811.

(Extracted from Frend's Evening Amusements.)

On the 1st, the Moon is on the meridian at twenty minutes past nine, being directly ever the twelfth of the Archer, Saturn being below her to the west of the meridian, Mars, with the stars in the Scorpion, being mid-way between her and the south-west horizon.

On the 4th, is full moon at fifty-three minutes past two in the afternoon.

On the 9th, the Moon rises under the three stars in the Ram, and, before she sets, passes over the first fourteenth of the Whale. The immersion takes place at nine minutes before one in the morning of the 10th, the star being ten minutes north of the Moon's centre; and it emerges at forty-three minutes past one, being nine minutes and a third north of the centre.

On the 15th, the Moon rises nearly with the third of the Twins, Jupiter being above, and to the west of her.

On the 19th is new Moon, at twelve minutes past two in the morning; on the 20th, near midnight, she passes the ecliptic in her ascending node.

On the 27th, Mars, and Antares below the Moon, will, with her and the second of the Scorpion, form a distinguished groupe; and Saturn to the east of them, will not be unnoticed. An nine she is fifty degrees, thirty-eight minutes from the first of the Eagle.

On the 31st, the Moon is on the meridian at five minutes past ten, the two first stars of the Archer being now above her to the west of it, and at nine she is forty-four degrees, thirty-four minutes from the first of Pegasus.

Mercury is an evening star, but in positions unfriendly to observation; for first he is too near the Sun to be visible, and, as he recedes from it, his northern latitude is decreasing, and on the 20th, it becomes southern. On the last day of this month he is below the seventh of the Virgin, with a southern latitude, of a degree and three-quarters, so that scarcely any but the French astronomers will see him. The Moon passes him on the 21st.

Venus is a morning star, moving rapidly toward the Sun, so that her duration above the horizon, before sun-rise, is daily decreasing. But her latitude is north, and encreasing, and, being in the fourth and fifth signs, she will attract attention during the greater part of the month. At first she is near the ecliptic, between the first of the Twins and the first of the Lesser Dog, and she is moving through the barren space of the Crab, passing by the Nebulæ on the 14th, and she travels nearly as far as the Lion, performing a course of thirty-eight degrees. The Moon passes her on the 17th.

Mars is on the meridian on the 1st, at six minutes past seven in the evening, and on the 19th, at half past six, his motion is direct through fourteen degrees. The Moon passes him on the 27th. Jupiter is a morning star, and his stay above the horizon before sun-rise is daily increasing. His motion is direct through five degrees and a half, being at first between the sixth of the Bull and the seventh of the Twins, but nearer to the latter star, which he passes on the 25th, the star being thirty-three minutes south of him. Morning travellers cannot therefore fail of noticing these stars.

Saturn is on the meridian at thirty-five minutes past eight in the evening of the 1st, and at twenty-five minutes past seven of the 19th. His motion is retrograde till the 24th, when he is stationary, and of course we shall see him on the eastern borders of the western branch of the milky way, during the whole month. Saturn and Mars are the chief objects for observation in the evening, and form a good contrast with the two *first* stars of the Scorpion. The Moon passes Saturn on the 28th.

Herschell is on the meridian at six minutes past six in the evening of the 1st, and, when the stars appear, is about the middle of the lower region, near S. W. by S. The Moon passes him on the 25th.

The Sun's apparent diameter on the 1st is thirty-one minutes, thirty-five seconds, and on the 19th, thirty-one minutes, forty-three seconds. The Moon's apparent diameter on the 1st, is thirty-two minutes, twelve seconds, and it increases to the 5th, when it decreases to the 25th.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

1st SATELLITE.				2d SATELLITE.				3d SATELLITE.								
Emersions.				*Emersions.*												
DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.	DAYS.	H.	M.	S.		DAYS.	H.	M.	S.
2	14	40	51	3	21	22	59	4	17	49	6	Im.				
4	9	9	19	7	10	40	22	4	20	29	22	E.				
6	3	37	51	10	23	58	6	11	21	47	57	Im.				
7	22	6	28	14	13	15	29	12	0	29	11	E.	*1st Sat. continued.			
9	16	34	49	18	2	33	18	19	1	46	37	Im.	23	20	22	28
11	11	3	15	21	15	50	43	19	4	28	49	F	25	14	50	52
13	5	31	45	25	5	8	36	26	5	45	24	Im.	27	9	19	19
15	0	0	12	28	18	26	2	26	8	28	38	E.	29	3	47	43
16	18	28	41										30	22	16	9
18	12	57	6													
20	7	25	35													
22	1	54	0													

Look to the right hand*

ERRATA.

Vol. VI....Page 470, 2d col. 2d line from bottom, for *Mentesquieu* read *Montesquieu.*
.....VII....Page 9, col. 1; lines 16 and 21 from the bottom of the page, for *effusion* read *affusion*....Page 56, col 1st, line 24 from the top of the page, for *popler*, read *poplar*.